Chapter 13- Reformation—for in class discussion as well. Please have completed by Wed. 10/3

The Reformation period had some notable figures who transformed society in ways they certainly could never have expected. Many people consider the Protestant Reformation the seminal event of Europe in the 2nd Millenium. The Reformation transformed not only the way people practiced their religion but in addition, the relationship of the individual to temporal and spiritual authority, the relationship of family members amongst themselves and the connection between education and economic growth. In reading the chapter it’s important to understand the changes in devotional practices, but also try to delve into the changes it brought to European life.

Answers should be no less than 2 paragraphs and no more than 4 paragraphs in length unless otherwise stated. You should be ready to discuss your responses with the class.

1. Compare and contrast. After reading the textbook (ch. 12) and (ch 13) What factors played the primary role in allowing Luther’s movement to be successful while Hus and Wyclif were not?
2. The Italian Renaissance was already in decline when Pope Paul IV came to power. Some argue that Cardinal Carafa, later Pope Paul IV accelerated that decline. Why? Your answer should incorporate the impact of the Council of Trent on the Catholic Church as an institution. (NOTE: some people see a correspondence between the rise of Cardinal Ratzinger, now Pope Benedict XVI and the rise of Pope Paul IV)

for an interesting article—read Protestant Reformation and University Today- NY Times articles  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/30/magazine/30Christian-t.html?scp=1&sq=matriculation&st=nyt> )